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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1871. NO. 95.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK. M

THE WAR.

The Bombardment of Paris.

The Casemates of Fort D'Issy and Vanves Battered Down.

Faidherbe's Victory on Tuesday

GEN. CHANZY ADVANCING IN TWO COLUMNS.

THE FRENCH UNDER GEN. ROY RETREATING.

Rumored Repulse of the Germans at Balbec.

The Postponement of the Conference.

ENGLAND.

Heavy Shipments of Arms for the French.

LONDON, January 7.—The *Globe* mentions heavy English shipments of arms to the French.

The French Under Gen. Roy Retreating.

LONDON, January 7.—The French under General Roy are retreating. They were beaten by the Prussians in two encounters on the 4th inst.

The Berlin press admires the English for their temperate tone in discussing the collier affair on the Seine.

English Sympathy with France.

LONDON, January 7.—Meetings expressive of sympathy with France have been held in many places in England, the strongest being in Radicals.

Rumored Repulse of the Prussians at Balbec.

LONDON, January 7.—The French defenders of Havre are retiring to St. Romaine as the Prussians advance. It is reported that the Prussians have been repulsed at Balbec.

Count von Bismarck has expressed his reluctance to accept Earl Granville's denial of violations of neutrality.

M. Loncey's Mission to Vienna.

LONDON, January 8.—It is said that M. Loncay's mission to Vienna includes an attempt to negotiate an alliance between Austria and France.

Forty Thousand French Near Rioz.

LONDON, January 7.—Late advices from Vesoul state that there are 40,000 French near Rioz, almost midway between Vesoul and Besancon. The Germans had been repulsed in a reconnoissance north of Rioz. It is supposed to be the intention of the French as follows: Artillery, 5,000; cavalry, 1,800; engineers, 500, and infantry, 1,200.

Lille Crowded with Wounded—Late Advices from Paris.

LONDON, January 7.—Lille is crowded with wounded. Faidherbe is there reorganizing the commissary department.

Dates from Paris to the 3d instant, have been received to-day. The damage from the bombardment has been light. The French losses thus far have been 40,000 killed and wounded. The Germans and army were clamorous for offensive action.

A "Strategical and Tactical" Victory—Further Bombardment of Paris.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, January 7.—President Delbruck is at Versailles, arranging for the formation of a House of Lords of the German Empire.

Faidherbe's Victory on the 3d inst. was strategical and tactical, and designed to deceive the enemy. He it now advancing towards Peronne.

The bombardment of Forts Issy and Vanvres were battered down after a fire of forty-eight hours' duration. Private advices from Versailles to-day say the state that the general bombardment of the forts on the southeast and north is furious, and notwithstanding the slight damage sustained by the French fire, they will all be silenced before Sunday.

Danger of Riots in Paris.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, January 7.—Letters from Paris to the 4th inst. indicate danger of riots.

Germans Retiring on Mezieres.

LONDON, January 8.—The Germans in the upper valley of the Oise have evacuated the towns of Guise, Hersan and Vervins and are retiring on Mezieres.

Proclamation from the King of Holland.

LONDON, January 8.—The King of Holland has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Luxemburg, promising them his unswerving attachment and of securing them of the maintenance of the independence of the Duchy, which, he points out, is guaranteed by the signatures of the chief European powers.

Movements of Gen. Bourbaki—The Germans Withdrawing from Northern France.

LONDON, January 8, 6 A. M.—Bourbaki is marching upon Nancy and Belfort. The Prussians have reoccupied Auxonne and the French have entered Semur. The Germans are generally withdrawing from the northern departments. The French Marine infantry repulsed a Prussian force near Montbard, on the 5th, after a two hundred men.

The German residents of Marseilles sent a letter to the King of Prussia expressing indignation at the barbarous character of his warfare. They protest him against the spirit of conquest, and demanding the cessation of this infamous war. They have had the Count's interview with Washburne and Favre is contradicted at Bordeaux. Favre is still waiting to receive England's invitation to the conference.

The Uhlans have appeared under the walls of Lille.

Great destruction prevails in Amiens and vicinity.

Trochu Issues a Proclamation.

LONDON, January 8.—The Governor-Gen'le of Paris to-day issued a proclamation to the citizens of Paris, in which he says: "Efforts are being made to destroy the union and confidence which has always existed between the army and people. Political capital is being made of the disappointment caused solely by the severity of the weather. The army has shown its valor, nobly tried and requires a brief rest, which the enemy seeks to prevent by the most violent bombardment. The army is full of confidence in itself, and will do its duty. There are no dissensions among the members of the Government, who are perfectly united in the face of the country's perils and in the hope of her deliverance. The reports of the Generals commanding the fortifications show that slight damage has been done to the suburban villages by the bombardment, and the people have unanimously approved of the measure for associating the National and Mobile Guards with the regular army for the more vigorous defense of the city.

PRUSSIA.

Fort D'Issy Silenced.

VERSAILLES, January 7.—Fort D'Issy has been silenced.

The Losses at Bapaume.

LILLE, January 7.—The French headquarters are at Boileaux. The approximate losses in the battle of Bapaume were nine thousand Germans and four thousand French. The Germans occupy Bapaume yesterday.

It is said that one hundred thousand French have arrived at Cherbourg to equip for active service.

The Bombardment Progressing Favorably.

VERSAILLES, January 8, via London, January 6.—The German Batteries are in position and the bombardment has been effected without interruption by the enemy, to-day bombarded Forts Issy, Vanvres and Mont Rouge as well as the French entrenchments at Montrouge and Point du Jour and the French gun boats in the Seine. The bombardment on the Northeast front of Paris has been directed against Fort de Romainville, partly by newly erected batteries. The results thus far have been most favorable to the Germans, notwithstanding the prevalence of a heavy fog.

Two French Army Corps Repulsed Beyond Vendome.

VERSAILLES, January 7.—The German forces beyond Vendome encountered two French army corps, which were advancing. A severe engagement took place, at the end of which the French were repulsed, and our troops occupied Azay and Montoire and the intermediate villages. Our losses were not inconsiderable.

The Second Corps Takes the Offensive—Bourbaki's Position.

VERSAILLES, January 8.—The library of the military school at St. Cyr has been sent to Germany.

The Second army corps has been augmented by recent reinforcements, and it resumed offensive movements on the 3d inst.

Bourbaki is believed to be planning to raise the siege before attempting to invade Germany. The Blockade will be laid at the mouth of the Loire.

The German losses at Vendome and Monterne on the 4th and 5th were heavy. The bombardment was not as complete a success yesterday as supposed.

Werder Fights a Battle—Dispatch from the King.

VERSAILLES, January 6.—The vanguard of General Werder's army in the vicinity of the Saone engaged the French yesterday, and took two hundred prisoners.

The King sent to-day the following dispatch: "The weather has moderated. We are now having a thaw. Our losses during the bombardment of Fort Issy are far severer than those of the enemy. Large supplies were captured from the French at Rocroy."

Prussian Finances.

BERLIN, January 7.—Negotiations for placing the second instalment of the fifty million loan are pending.

BERLIN, January 7.—The Upper Chamber has approved the extraordinary credit for war purposes demanded by the Government.

An Agreeable Surprise.

BERLIN, January 8.—The action of Bismarck in securing Austria's good wishes by the late dispatch to Beust, has been followed by a step on the part of the South German States, which has created a most agreeable surprise. It is the unanimous determination of their several legations heretofore maintained at Vienna, which were not obliged, according to the new state of things, to be withdrawn, to send Prussia and Saxony, having separate diplomatic representatives at London, Brussels, Vienna and Florence will also follow this example.

Election Ordered.

STUTTGARD, January 6.—An election for members of the North German Reichstag has been ordered to take place in Wurtemburg.

FRANCE.

Troops Sent Forward from Cherbourg.

CHERBOURG, January 7.—A large number of troops have left this place for the front within the past three days. Six hundred wounded have been brought here.

Attacks on Chanzy's Outposts.

BORDEAUX, January 6.—Reports of subsequent attacks made on the advanced posts of General Chanzy's army have been vigorously repulsed. The Franco-tireurs at Glen surrounded and captured a detachment of one hundred Germans and killed a place. The force now under Chanzy's command is reported to be two hundred thousand, and ready for battle.

Heavy Fighting on Friday—Varying Results.

BORDEAUX, January 7.—The Germans on Friday attacked the French positions at Villejuif and Villejuif Fresher and Cachan. Cyr-sur-Seine and afterwards forced our lines at Neuville. The French at night took the offensive, reoccupied all their positions, and captured Ste. Athenes. Fighting is now progressing at Vendome, leaving many wounded and prisoners. They appear to be heavily disputed on both sides. The Germans hold the line of Le Mans the Germans have occupied La Fourche and menace Nogent le Rotrou.

Heavy Defeats Over Two Hundred Germans.

HAVRE, January 8.—Ten thousand Germans, mostly from Rouen, were defeated yesterday by General Roy, near Jumiges. The French have since occupied Bourgtacharé and Bourgtheroulde and threaten to drive the Prussians from Fort Andemer.

Faidherbe Heard From.

LILLE, January 7.—General Faidherbe, in an official communication, says he thought the Prussians would not deny that the French had won a victory this time, but he finds that the German bulletins for the second time annihilate his army. He proceeds to refute their now glaring inaccuracies. He says his army did not retreat on the night after the battle of the third; they remained in occupation of the villages they had conquered, and went into their encampments only on the following morning. As to the pursuit of which the Germans boast the only fact to support them is that on the morning of the 4th two gendarmes of the army observed the French rear guard. One of them was annihilated, and the other wheeled off and fled.

BELGIUM

Cen. Chanzy Advancing.

Special to the World.]

BRUSELLS, January 6.—The batteries of Clamart and Villeclamy are throwing shells weighing sixty-five pounds. The Germans are bombarded Issy, Vanvres and Mont Rouge yesterday and to-day, the forts replying with considerable effect with six and seven-inch guns, throwing shells weighing one hundred and one hundred and fifty pounds. The German engineers expect to silence the fort by the night of the 7th.

General Chanzy is advancing in two columns. The main body of his army is at La Loup and the other at Vendome. The Duke of Mecklenburg occupies the line between Blois and Vendome, and La Loup and Vernouil. The French reserves from Orleans, Chateau Dun, Chartres and Dreux, in all 75,000 men, are hastening to join General Chanzy, who has 150,000 soldiers in splendid condition.

The forces of General Faidherbe and Boyelles are in excellent order. Gen. Manteuffel's losses in the battles of the 30th ult. and the 3d inst. were heavy.

Bourgoyne Again Arrested—Battle Imminent Between Von Werder and Bourbaki and Garibaldi—Faidherbe to Resume the Offensive.

Special to the Herald.]

BRUSSELS, January 8.—Eight arrests have been made in the department of the Saone and elsewhere, of suspected Bonapartist agents. They will probably be tried by court martial. The reign of terror is commencing. The Prussians occupied Auxonne yesterday. A battle is imminent between General Werder and the armies of Bourbaki and Garibaldi.

Private advices from Versailles express the confidence that none of the forts excepting probably Valerien will be able to resist the bombardment.

The Army of the North has been refitted, and will shortly be prepared for offensive action. The headquarters of Faidherbe will quit Barcelous to-morrow, and will advance towards Bourbaki's right. The combined army will then march to Nancy to cut off the base of the Germans. Most of the French captured at Bapaume were recruits. The battle near Dijon, or have been delivered by the franc-tireurs. General Von Werder carried to-day new hostages from Dijon, and left three hundred wounded.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

England's Fidelity to the Treaty of 1856.

LONDON, January 7.—The Government has assured the Sublime Porte of its fidelity to the treaty of 1856.

The Conference to Meet Whether France is Represented or Not.

LONDON, January 8.—The London *Observer* says: the Conference of Powers will certainly meet before the end of January. The refusal of Favre to attend it is not considered final, but whether the French are represented or not the Conference will meet.

Russian Military Service.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 7.—The decree of the Minister of War is as follows: Military service is to be for fifteen years, immunity by purchase to be abolished, and the educated classes are to serve a less term.

Why the Conference is Not Held.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, January 7.—It is semi-officially announced that it is impossible to fix a definite time for the meeting of the Congress of Powers, in consequence of the absence of the French representative. The true cause of the difficulty, however, is the embarrassing position of England, by reason of the formal notification given by Russia that the Black Sea clause of the Paris treaty has been already abrogated by act of the European Powers, and thus out of the power of the Congress to alter that decision.

The London Conference Postponed.

LONDON, January 7.—The *World's* special says the London Conference has been postponed, probably till after the fall of Paris.

Difficulties in the Way of a Bombardment of Paris.

[Balloon Correspondence of the London Times.]

VERSAILLES, December 29.—"Why do not the Germans bombard?" The answer to that I indicated long ago. The map and the contour will give it to any one. Paris is surrounded by forts which lie a considerable way from the city. Behind them is another line of continuous rampart, and the intervals between the forts may be described as a series of redoubts line, for earthworks have been established, covered by advanced redoubts. Although these forts were constructed before the days of rifled artillery, they are placed so as to command, in most instances, the ground in front, so that guns could plant his batteries against them, even with rifled guns. The Germans did not make preparations for a serious siege, but for a coup de main, to be carried on by sap, parallel and battery. The guns packed were powerful of their kind, but were by no way superior to, if indeed, they were equal to, those in the forts. They had to be collected from remote arsenals. The trains which sufficed for Strasburg would make a sorry show against Paris. While the trees were in leaf and the woods concealed the front of the German lines, great guns might be said to have been made in erecting batteries, had the material been ready and the Germans known and the certainty that Paris would not yield to moral demonstrations and mere inconveniences from scarcity of communications. Now that the front of the lines is exposed, there is no work which the Germans can throw up which is not exposed to heavy fire, except a few hollows which will only be made known by their opening rounds, and be felt before they are secure. Strasburg was the first very powerful, and the stores of ammunition are enormous. At least, there is no stint. You can have as one hundred and eighty pound shell all to yourself, if you like, any day. *Credo experto.* I know the places, and can show you where. What a fool and vast arsenal Paris must have become! How prodigious its resources! While the Germans were content with investing the place, struggling for a few positions, throwing up batteries, which were to be armed if a bombardment were determined upon, and making themselves safe and snug within breastworks, barricades, and fortified posts, to prevent the sallies, breaking out, they did not to enable them to break in on the garrison, the defense took courage, and, covered by their guns, seized positions which the besiegers neglected all or abandoned. Thus, at Villejuif they bulged out the line of investment, and pushed a redoubt out to within 950 metres of the Sixth Corps desisted from assaulting because it was covered by the forts below. And now they are working on their outside Valerian, in order to make counter approaches to the works which have been revealed to them as winter has sharpened the outline of the walls of the scape. I do not harass you and the public with details of the telegraph dispatches which relate to conjectures and express theories often unsound, as tested by facts; but I have repeatedly indicated the complete mastery of Todleben's system of defense which General Trochu's engineers have displayed. The bombardment will not begin until the Prussian magazines are full, and the works can supply armaments to the new batteries, some of them to be directed against the forts, and the rest to annoy the exposed and most accessible parts of the city. If we take the number of the guns to be put in the batteries at five hundred—the number, I wish to say, is perfectly conjectural—and take the average weight of the projectiles to be sixty pounds all round, we may arrive at the weight of the stores of shot needed for effective fire by the simple process of multiplying by five hundred, while the numbers of pounds per gun which the authorities consider requisite.

MANSFIELD, O.

Agricultural Society—Consolidation of Senatorial Districts—Banquet—The Week of Prayer—Judge Brinkerhoff a Candidate for Governor—Snow Storm.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., January 8, 1870.

The Richland county Agricultural Society met yesterday and elected the following officers without serious opposition. The reports of the President show an indebtedness of between six and seven thousand dollars, and the value of property between twenty and thirty thousand dollars.

The consolidation of the Medina and Lorain with the Richland and Ashland Senatorial districts is satisfactory to the Republicans as it is distasteful to the Democrats. It does away with one Democratic Senator from this part of the State, and makes a gain of one Republican in two of three Legislatures of the next decennial period. The district as constituted will throw a Republican majority of about two thousand.

Col. B. Burns will preside at the 5th of January banquet here to-morrow evening. A full attendance of the principal speakers.

The week of prayers has been of great interest in all the churches. In some of them the meetings will be continued during the present week, and perhaps longer.

It is understood to be the purpose of the friends of Judge Jacob Brinkerhoff, whose term of service on the Supreme bench expires in a few weeks, to present his name for the next Governorship of Ohio. The Judge is a good stumper, and would be a popular candidate before the people. His abilities are well known to be of the first order.

A severe snow storm has been raging all day.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 7, 1871.

The session to-day is to be devoted exclusively to private bills, as in the Committee of the Whole, WILSON, of Minnesota in the chair.

Mr. ROGERS addressed the House in exposure of the Republican Ku Klux bill, and defended Arkansas.

Mr. MUNGEN addressed the House on the dangers to be apprehended from the continuance of the Chinese immigration.

Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, defended Gov. Clayton, of Arkansas, from aspersions cast upon him in the speech of Mr. Rogers. A long discussion ensued as to the proper construction of a clause of the Arkansas Constitution disfranchising the former, which had once sworn to support the Constitution, unless they voted for that Constitution or sustained the reconstruction policy of Congress. The discussion was participated in by Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, Rogers, Maynard, Niblack, Ferris, Porter and Mercommick.

House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

OIL CITY, PA.

Fatal Accident—Man Run Over and Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, January 7, 1871.

Samuel Glenn was run over and killed by the cars here this afternoon. He was an employee at Cassett's refinery.

FIRES.

Lynchburg, Va.

LYNCHBURG, January 7.—A fire last night destroyed the commission warehouse of Rocke & Armsted, with a large stock of goods. The adjoining building, occupied by Miller and Franklin tinker, and their delivery, insurance agent, was much damaged. Total loss, $25,000; insured, in part of the insurance being in the Home office of Connecticut.

Providence, Illinois.

CHICAGO, January 7.—The residence of Milton Gudgill, at Providence, Bureau county, was burned on Thursday night, and two of his children perished in the flames.

Plainfield, N. J.

NEW YORK, January 8.—The large four-story brick building, in Plainfield, N. J., owned by Elston Marsh and occupied by Baldwin & Scheetlen, clothing stores, and A. E. Eaton, dry goods commission store, was totally destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Total loss $264,000, of which $150,000 falls on Baldwin & Scheetlen, who had a stock of $200,000. The loss on the building loses $16,000; insured for $12,000, and Eaton $12,000; insured for $5,000.

SAN DOMINGO.

Fate of the Scheme to be Decided To-day.

Programme of the Annexationists—Butler to be Chief Engineer—News from Hayti Complicating the Question.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 8, 1871.

It is impossible to predict what the action of the House will be to-morrow on San Domingo. There is great diversity of opinion as to whether a two-thirds majority can be obtained upon the proposition to take the Senate resolution from the Speaker's table and pass it. If the attempt is made to reach it by a majority vote along, it will involve the laying aside of each bill which precedes it, and this course promises to lead to endless filibustering, as the Democrats have agreed among themselves to oppose action on the whole subject at every stage. With the explanation that as party men they are not against the doctrine of annexation of territory, but oppose this as a job. If the Senate resolution should be reached, there are a number of Republicans who desire to amend it in several particulars, and unless two-thirds can be obtained for it, some form of amendment is pretty likely to be adopted. Butler and Orth had a long interview with the President in regard to the matter yesterday. If the Foreign Affairs Committee does not get the door first with their report on the subject, it is the understanding to-night that Butler will undertake to engineer the Senate resolution. Banks's committee has its third meeting on the question to-morrow morning. It is not believed to-night that they can agree upon the Morton resolution, and if they did, and the House should pass upon their report, as it could do by a majority vote, it would still require the action of the Senate the same as an original House proposition; so unless a two-third vote can be obtained, the subject must go back to the Senate for final action. If it reaches that body again, its most sanguine friends anticipate long delay.

The news from Hayti is seriously complicating the question here. The report that great excitement prevails throughout this portion of the island at the attitude of our government appears to be fully confirmed, and fears are expressed in several quarters that it may lead to immediate trouble, as our naval commanders in these waters have had instructions which, it is believed, are still in force, to allow no interference in favor of Cabral or against Baez, on pain of the immediate bombardment of Haytien sea ports. Instructions in substance like the above were sent to Admiral Poor, and by him made known in person at the time to the Haytien authorities. The Haytien Government protested against such a course on the part of our Government, but whether the previous orders were countermanded it will not be known until a full reply is furnished to Mr. Sumner's resolution of inquiry. Fabens, late financial agent of San Domingo, is here after a second installment of $100,000 on the lease of Samana Bay. The matter does not appear to be money enough in the secret service fund to make the payment, as an unsuccessful attempt was made to have an appropriation started to cover it. It is the understanding at present that if the United States fails to annex before June next, the North German Confederation will probably close a bargain for it. This and similar stories, involving other European powers, are pronounced to be entirely without foundation at the various legations here, which are thus reported to be interested.

THE McGARRAHAN SWINDLE

Rehearing Before the House Judiciary Committee.

Action of the Committee Exciting General Remark—Documentary Evidence in the Interior Department—The Object to Carry the Matter Over to the Next Congress.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 7, 1871.

The McGarrahan case will be reopened to-morrow before the House Committee on Public Lands, and the committee had closed the case at the last session, and ordered a report adverse to McGarrahan to be prepared, the present action is exciting very general remark. The ground upon which a majority of the committee determined to proceed is that new evidence has been obtained that a patent to McGarrahan was signed by Mr. Lincoln. Official documents in the Interior Department wholly disprove such a statement, and the absurd charge that the records there were mutilated in the interest of the New Idria Company. In fact, the same committee in the previous Congress fully considered the point now raised, and decided that no patent had ever been signed. The matter has been lied upon to overthrow all the records of the Land Office and the affidavit of all officials in it, through whose hands patents pass, is the vague affidavit and vague testimony of one Stoddard, who has had issued patents under Mr. Lincoln, who recollects a peculiar form of patent which he signed, and which he believes to have been the McGarrahan patent, and says that on examination he could identify it. What an vast arsenal Paris must have become! How prodigious its resources! While the Germans were content with investing the place, struggling for a few positions, throwing up batteries, which were to be armed if a bombardment were determined upon, and making themselves safe and snug within breastworks, barricades, and fortified posts, to prevent the sallies breaking out, they did not to enable them to break in on the garrison, the defense took courage, and, covered by their guns, seized positions which the besiegers neglected all or abandoned. Thus, at Villejuif they bulged out the line of investment, and pushed a redoubt out to within 950 metres of the Sixth Corps desisted from assaulting because it was covered by the forts below. And now they are working on their outside Valerian, in order to make counter approaches to the works which have been revealed to them as winter has sharpened the outline of the walls of the scape. I do not harass you and the public with details of the telegraph dispatches which relate to conjectures and express theories often unsound, as tested by facts; but I have repeatedly indicated the complete mastery of Todleben's system of defense which General Trochu's engineers have displayed. The bombardment will not begin until the Prussian magazines are full, and the works can supply armaments to the new batteries, some of them to be directed against the forts, and the rest to annoy the exposed and most accessible parts of the city. If we take the number of the guns to be put in the batteries at five hundred—the number, I wish to say, is perfectly conjectural—and take the average weight of the projectiles to be sixty pounds all round, we may arrive at the weight of the stores of shot needed for effective fire by the simple process of multiplying by five hundred, while the numbers of pounds per gun which the authorities consider requisite.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Residence of Dr. L. D. Simpson Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., January 8, 1871.

The residence of Dr. L. D. Simpson, on Broadway, was totally destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this morning. The household goods were mostly saved in a damaged condition. The origin of the fire is unknown.

POLITICAL.

ST. LOUIS, January 7.—The *Democrat's* Jefferson City special says the State officers figure up the election of Wagner for Senator, by four majority if the Republicans remain. It is reported St. Louis and the South-west will give Blair in the caucus, which will give him the Democratic nomination, but knowing ones say both Blair and Glover will exhaust their strength on the ballots, and Gov. Hardin, of Dodge county, will be the coming man. He was a member of Congress when the war began and has large influence in the Northwest.

LOUISVILLE, January 7.—The *Courier-Journal's* Frankfort special says the polls were crowded at the municipal election to-day, and the entire Democratic ticket is elected. Between six and seven P. M. some person fired a pistol outside the polls, which seemed to be a signal, and immediately a number of shots were fired into the Court House, and William Newman, a negro, was killed and Lieut. Bowles wounded. Captain W. G. Thompson and two negroes were slightly wounded.

MEMPHIS, January 8.—The Republicans elected their entire ticket, with the exception of one Alderman, at the municipal election, at Brownsville, yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, January 8.—The *Democrat's* special from Jefferson City to-night says considerable bitterness is speaking of Wagner's election, and the friends of Blair's friends claim sixty votes in caucus, and Glover's friends claim forty-five, while the northwestern part of the State swells the vote for Judge Worthington, which will ultimately be given to Judge Norton. General Craig's withdrawal in favor of Woodson is said to be for Judge Norton, who expects to slip in between Blair and Glover. Judge Norton was the low-tax issue at the Congress in the early part of the war. Several members are receiving instructions from home to vote for Glover. Judge Wagner is spoken of as a possible republican candidate, and it is asserted that he can be elected if the Republicans will help him. The Democrats are relied upon to bolt Blair, Glover or Norton. The *Republican's* special says the Democratic caucus will be held to-night, and the claims Blair's chances for nomination are the best at present. Governor Brown held a levee yesterday and was called upon by members and citizens generally. He will be inaugurated at noon to-morrow.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

COLUMBUS, O., January 8.—The Senate, yesterday, adopted a resolution instructing Ohio's Senators and and Representatives in Washington to oppose the proposition to sell the United States arsenals and grounds at Columbus, O. A bill was introduced in the House, authorizing the Board of Equalization to reduce the total of the State tax duplicate agreement in Ohio by the sum of two hundred millions. A resolution was offered in the House, requesting Congress to retrocede the territory on which the Soldiers' and Home at Dayton is located, to Ohio, the object being to permit the inmates thereof to vote at State elections.

CUBA

Capture of the Wife of President Cespedes and a Large Amount of Specie for the Insurgents—Mail from the Insurgents Captured—Preparations for War in Jamaica—After the Filibusters.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

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Samuel Glenn was run over and killed by the cars here this afternoon. He was an employee at Cassett's refinery.

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CHICAGO, January 7.—The residence of Milton Gudgill, at Providence, Bureau county, was burned on Thursday night, and two of his children perished in the flames.

Plainfield, N. J.

NEW YORK, January 8.—The large four-story brick building, in Plainfield, N. J., owned by Elston Marsh and occupied by Baldwin & Scheetlen, clothing stores, and A. E. Eaton, dry goods commission store, was totally destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Total loss $264,000, of which $150,000 falls on Baldwin & Scheetlen, who had a stock of $200,000. The loss on the building loses $16,000; insured for $12,000, and Eaton $12,000; insured for $5,000.

WASHINGTON.

VINNIE REAMS'S STATUE OF LINCOLN INSPECTED.

Secretary Fish will Review Motley's Last Letter—Trade Statistics of Baltimore, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 7, 1871.

Vinnie Reams's Statue of Lincoln

Was to-generally unveiled this morning, in the rotunda of the Capitol, for inspection by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the formal acceptance of the work by Congress. About one hundred persons were present, by invitation, including nearly the entire Illinois Congressional delegation, and others particularly intimate with Mr. Lincoln, and who were more or less associated with him before and after his elevation to the Presidency. The audience was a very critical one, and predisposed if anything to judge the work unfavorably. The time occupied in the inspection was about one hour, and all present expressed the highest satisfaction at the artistic manner in which the work had been performed. Senator Trumbull considered the statue very life like, and as preserving the most creditable manner the peculiar physical characteristics of Mr. Lincoln. Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, considered the expression of the face of the statue as the best and nearest to the original of any that had yet been produced, whether on canvas or in plaster. The opinions of Representatives Banks, Poland, Farnsworth, Marshall and others were all to the same effect. So far as a preliminary inspection was concerned, it may be said to be all that the artist could desire, and the report thereon to Congress will undoubtedly be in the highest degree favorable. The statue is semi-colossal, with the figure represented standing erect; the right hand, which is slightly extended, clasps a paper on whose folds can be read words referring to the anti-slavery clause. The head is slightly cast forward, and the eyes turned toward the paper, giving the appearance as if in deep thought. The appearance of the face is startlingly natural. The skilful handling of the various angular points, to melancholy, which was so customary with the original, is very happy, and was particularly commented upon by all present as being one of the chief recommendations of the work.

The Motley Letter.

The Washington *Star* of this evening has the following: "There is much curiosity manifested in diplomatic circles to see whether Mr. Fish will publish the last communication from the British Minister, Mr. Motley, with the correspondence called for by the Senate, and which it is understood will be laid before that body on Monday. It has been reported that Mr. Motley's final note of the series will not be suppressed, but those best informed on the subject intimate that it will appear accompanied by a caustic review as a reply from the Secretary of State."

The Annual Trade Stat'istics of Baltimore

Have been published, and while some articles have fallen off, general business seemed to be in a flourishing condition. The foreign exports have declined from $14,648,522 in 1869 to $13,765,922 in 1870—a decrease attributed to the French and Prussian war. The coastwise exports for the same period was $9,122,239. The leading receipts are: Cattle, 8,502; coffee, 499,238 bags; cotton, 104,005 bales; flour, 1,117,514 barrels; grain of all descriptions, 8,236,351 bushels; guano, 16,000 tons; tobacco, 41,510 hogsheads; sugar, 61,928 tons.

Snow.

A severe snow storm has prevailed in this section during the afternoon. The snow is six inches deep to-night.

THE SAN DOMINGO SCHEME.

The friends of this scheme are reported this afternoon to have about given up all hope of being able to get the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to report favorably upon the Senate resolution, and to suspend the rules and pass Senator Morton's resolution. A final effort will be made at the meeting of the Committee on Monday, and if it fails, an effort will be made to get the House to suspend the rules and pass Senator Morton's resolution, which will require two-thirds to lead to debate of two or three days' duration.

CIRCULAR FROM COMMISSIONER PLEASANTON.

The following circular has been issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and is having come to the knowledge of this office that officers of the Internal Revenue absent themselves from their respective districts without having obtained proper leave of absence from the Commissioner, and in the future such absence will not be permitted. All permits now outstanding granting authority to supervisors or assistant supervisors officers to visit Washington or absent themselves from their districts, for any purpose, except on official service, are hereby revoked. All officers who hereafter receive permission to visit Washington will be required to report to the Chief of the Bureau, before leaving their districts. John Harper and Thomas Kinser, C. S. Hollman, Levi Watts, John Overholtzer, James McCann, Isaac Weaver, Jacob Kerr, Dr. John Plank, J. Saffin and Samuel McSkimdridge.

THE ERIE SUITS AT AKRON, OHIO—IMPORTANT DECISION.

The following is from the Akron *Beacon*: At the last term of the Court of Common Pleas the Erie Railway cases, it will be remembered, were adjourned until Tuesday, January 3. Pursuant to which adjournment, with Judge Hoffman presiding, the Court convened at 11 o'clock, and at once proceeded to the consideration of the case of Bates et al. vs. Erie Railway Company, originally brought by John R. Penn and several others, asking for the foreclosure of a mortgage given by the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, but which by reason of its various phases has become known as a shinplaster case. The particular motions before the Court were all decided in favor of the Receiver, it being ruled that the Erie Railway Co. had no right to sell any more of the stock of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway; that the Receiver has the right to carry out the instructions of the Court, since he was an officer appointed by the Court; that the contract between the Erie and Atlantic companies is simply a lease, and the line had its terminal in New York and Cincinnati; that the Erie Company had no right to issue *certificates* at Corry were illegal charges. The Receiver was furthermore instructed to build 100 new coal cars for the Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

Judges Burke, Ranney and Hitchcock, and W. S. C. Otis, of Cleveland, were engaged in the case, Judge Burke representing the Erie. It is generally thought he will die a bill of exceptions by which the case will be carried up to the Supreme Court for decision.

THE OIL REGIONS.

THE LATEST STRIKES.

Progress of Development on Armstrong Run—Petroleum on the Cussewago, &c., &c.

LATE STRIKES.

We find the following items in the Titusville *Courier* of Saturday:

The new excitement struck on the J. S. McCray farm, owned by William McCray, is producing 100 barrels daily.

The McCray & Adams well, No. 4, on the J. S. McCray farm, which met with some accident soon after it was down which prevented its pumping any great amount of oil, was cleaned out on Thursday, and is now pumping at the rate of forty barrels daily.

The Tarr Farm well, No. 4, on Oil Creek, a new well was struck on Friday last on the Rondout Petroleum Company's tract, at Cherry Tree Run, which is at present flowing 200 barrels per day. It is expected to go at about four barrels, and gradually increased to ten. This well is about two miles north-east of sand rock, and is located on what has heretofore been considered dry territory. The striking of this well will undoubtedly open up a large extent of country. Captain J. R. Barber, of Allemaugoozolum, is Superintendent of the tract.

DEVELOPMENTS ON THE CUSSEWAGO.

The Meadville *Journal* has been informed that oil springs have been discovered on the Cussewago creek, six or seven miles to the northwest of this city. The "show" is said to be good, by dipping a pocket handkerchief into the oil and wringing the contents into a two ounce vial it was filled by one operation. The oil is of a heavy lubricating formation.

MINNOTTE AND WEST HICKORY.

The Tidioute *Journal* says the production of Tidioute at 732 barrels per day, and of West Hickory at 1,608 barrels.

ARMSTRONG RUN.

The East Brady *Independent* furnishes the following in regard to the Armstrong Run oil field:

Two new wells are being put in operation by a company from Pittsburgh at the junction of the Farms, Rimbaugh, Williams and Gruber farms, on Gruber farm, each leasing to the company a certain number of acres. The well on the Rimbaugh farm, Dr. James' well, No. 2, will reach the depth at which oil is obtained this week. The Clark well has been "shut down" for three days for want of tubing. Drilling has been resumed and it will be ready for operation next week. Water is the object all the wells have been stopped for a week on account of not having a sufficient supply of water for their engines. The Wolf, Haines and Jamison well, No. 1, obtains water by pumping it into a large tank, which holds a sufficient quantity to last for a few days.

The Painter well has reached the depth of 390 feet; it has been stopped for some time for want of water, but will be drilling this week. The Harris well has arrived at the depth of 300 hundred feet. The Schoonmaker, the Suydem and the Pundenberg wells will be drilling next week. Thomas Moses & Co., of Johnstown, will have their well drilling this week. The Jennings Bro.'s well has seven hundred barrels of oil in tank. The James No. 1 has one thousand barrels of oil in tank. The Lowdren Reserve has fifteen hundred barrels of oil in tank. The Sampson Reserve is produced one week before last eleven hundred barrels of oil. The tanks were overflowed and one hundred barrels of oil wasted.

THE STATE APPORTIONMENT.

The List of Taxables, on which the Legislative Apportionment of the State Will be Made.

To the Public and Soldiers:

In the following table, taken from official sources, is given the number of taxables in each county of Pennsylvania, according to the assessors' returns of 1870. It is on this enumeration that the Legislature will base the re-apportionment of the State into Senatorial and Representative Districts for the next seven years:

County.	*Taxables.*	*County.*	*Taxables.*
Adams	5,000	Lancaster	30,000
Allegheny	52,266	Lawrence	7,095
Armstrong	9,150	Lebanon	6,000

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1871.

THE San Domingo business is likely to prove a failure for the present. Probably nothing was ever managed so badly. If it had merit few were permitted to *see* it, except by chance. The mistake has been in not building on a solid foundation—if such a one were possible—by showing the good in the measure, and dispelling with facts the grave doubts so generally entertained. The President has been sincere and earnest from the start, but the reasons were not clear to others. If it is a good measure—and there is no denying many strong reasons in its favor—it can be made so to appear, and the policy of annexation built on solid ground; and this we conclude will be the course of those in favor of it in the future.

IT is not understood that any member of the Allegheny delegation is able to give even a plausible reason for voting for OVENS, the murderer of young RIDDLE, for Sergeant-at-Arms. Equally incapable would they be to give a single reason why they should not move his expulsion. Not one of them will deny that they are sadly compromised in the transaction. The question is, will they make an effort to relieve themselves from the unpleasant situation? This is simply a duty they owe to themselves and the State. It is a scandal and disgrace that this OVENS should receive such recognition and honor. It is a most sad commentary on the degeneracy of the times that a Legislature should thus patronize him. If the cheeks of the delegation do not burn with shame, thousands of their constituents hang their heads in mortification in view of their complicity in the transaction.

DURING the year 1870 there were one hundred and twelve cases of suicide in the city of New York. Three of them were of unknown nationality, three were French, four Scotch, nine English, fifteen Irish, twenty-three native Americans, and fifty-five were Germans. The German tendency to brood over and speculate concerning the mysteries of life and death, their liability to extreme home-sickness, and the hard struggle through which so many of them have to make their way for some years after coming to this country, are some of the reasons which may account for the disproportionably large number of Germans who destroy themselves. One of the greatest of their difficulties, ignorance of the language of the country, is generally not felt by immigrants from the British Islands. A German paper explains the fact as we have suggested.

LET it be frankly spoken, both in a spirit of warning and fairly to record historic truth, that party lines for the present time are not drawn very tightly by the people. We are just now in a condition where the great mass of the people feel under no obligation to adhere to either party. The great questions with the masses are, "Which of the two parties is the most honest? Whom dare we trust with the transaction of the *business* of government? Where can we find men who will deal most honestly with us in official matters—who will deal economically with our resources after we have placed them in power?" These are the questions which the people are pondering, and that party which comes up to the standard erected on these issues manifestly will be sustained by the voters of Pennsylvania. It is right that the press should ring these facts into the ears of those representatives that they may know exactly what is expected at their hands.

There is probably nothing particularly strange—except the truth sometimes so appears—in the above; but it is not a little strange that it should appear in the Philadelphia *Press*, without it be accepted as proof of the alleged intention of Col. FORNEY hereafter to publish an independent paper, free from the blind partisan spirit which has so long characterized the *Press* and seriously interfered with its influence and usefulness. It is many a day since so much impartial truth was found in its columns, and it is to be hoped that much more will follow.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature signalized the few days it was in session last week by making the Senators and Members and the clerks of the bodies composed thereof, presents of books, costing in the aggregate about $15,000. It is an indirect way of taking just so much money out of the State Treasury, for the Purdon and other Digests and the Manuals given to the Senators and Members are quite generally sold and the money put in the pockets of the gentlemen who are too honorable to vote the money directly from the Treasury into their pockets. The mean sort of pilfaging is preferred. Even if this were not the fact and the books kept, the case would not be a particle less objectionable. It would be just as honest and proper to vote each Senator and Member a new suit of clothes, or pay the liquor bills of those who drink, or defray any other private expense. It will be observed that the Democratic Senate led off in this piece of peculation, a speedy commentary on the fine words of Mr. WALLACE about honesty, economy, and all that. This is a bad beginning for the session, especially taken in connection with Senator HARRY WHITE's movement to revive the *Record* swindle, for the benefit of BRADWIN, who, let it be understood, is the principal speculator in the book transaction. Doubtless some members voted for the book peculation not knowing what it was, and are now heartily ashamed of it. Probably it is too late now to prevent the mischief in this particular case; but there can be watchfulness in the future, and we particularly recommend it in regard to the old *Record* in the new guise which BRADWIN is getting up for it through a legislative committee.

IT is a mistake to suppose, as many do, that the Germans of this country, in their enthusiasm over the military exploits of their countrymen, yield their confidence to the royal personages who lead them. The aristocratic organization to which the efficiency of the German armies has been in part due, necessarily commands the respect of all observers. But among the most intelligent German Americans the wishes and aims of the royal managers of the war are regarded with deep distrust. Or rather it would be more correct to say that, while they believe that popular liberty in Germany will be advanced by the war, they look for this result as the consequence of internal conflict and development growing out of its influence. They believe that the kings and princes, as in former times, will try to cheat the people out of the proper fruits of their victories; they hope, however, that such attempts will fail through the increased intelligence, self-respect and self-confidence of the masses. The likelihood of this result is certainly increased by what we hear concerning the state of popular opinion in Germany. At any rate there is abundant evidence that there is no lack there of men, bold and able, well aware of the dangers with which the popular liberties are threatened. For illustration we may cite a letter lately published by a Mr. KOLB, in which he gives reasons for having resigned his place as a deputy for Wurzburg in the Bavarian Parliament. He says: "The experience of 1813 might have proved that victories turn out to the advantage only of reaction. The opinion that the war was and is waged in the interest of a dynasty has never been refuted. NAPOLEON residing at Wilhelmshohe, the imprisonment of the patriot JACOBY, etc., attest it. The result will be a universal reaction and a military state with a military budget of iron." Other evidence is afforded in a leading article of the *Tagespresse*, a newspaper published in Frankfort. "It is," says that paper, "with increasing indignation that we have read the mendacious affirmations regarding the disposition of minds in Germany. The makers of news even push their insolence so far as to give the assurance that we, inhabitants of Frankfort, that we have as much thirst for blood as the Prussians, and that we, like them, are bowing down before the man (BISMARCK?) whose audacious cunning no longer respects anything. The moment is at length come for lifting up the voice in the name of the truth so unworthily disfigured. We vow it; for a long time we were deceived ourselves in relation to the real favorers of the existing war, and we eagerly sent our sons to aid in the defense of threatened Germany; at least that was our supposition. But the carnage does not cease, even after the superiority of our arms has removed all danger and demonstrated the groundlessness of the fear that Germany will ever be invaded by the French. * * * The bandage at last falls from our eyes, and the present war is seen as merely the continuation of the criminal act of 1866. Not only we think thus; in the whole of Germany, in the depths of old Prussia, the true motive of the war is becoming ever more manifest, the people begin to feel horror &c. * * The people murmur loudly at the departure of every train se'ting out for France, &c. * * If the carnage does not soon end, we shall be obliged to make known to the world the hostile disposition prevailing more and more from one end of Germany to the other, demonstrations which may assume proportions o make WILLIAM, the eagle, as they call h m, comprehen l that it will be much safer for him to remain in France than to return into Germany."

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS IN PITTSBURGH.

It cannot be denied that our citizens take but little interest in this department of education. In the line of theology, we have, indeed, on the other side of the Allegheny, three schools, conducted by gentlemen of whom neither their respective denominations nor our citizens at large have any reason to be ashamed. But they are all, we believe, clamoring for increased endowments as essential to their vigorous life, and so far as we are informed, these appeals meet with but a lukewarm response. One of them is, in its sphere, the sole representative of its church, while another, in answer to the most urgent representations of its wants, there, too, repeatedly and emphatically indorsed by high church authorities, gets scarcely the "fe'e warmed and filled" of the Apostle. Whatever may be the nature of the grievances alleged against the management of the institution, the fact remains that the seminary wants money and does not get it. Things could soon be straightened out, if need be, to meet the views of donors representing an aggregate of one or two hundred thousand dollars.

The case is still worse with respect to medical schools. It is really a phenomenon calling for explanation that Pittsburgh should stand as she does in this regard, as compared with her sisters of approximate rank.

When we consider the immense stake our city holds in the physical sciences, more especially mechanics, geology, mineralogy and chemistry, it seems beyond belief that this is not the seat of a school of technology, such that students should swarm hither from every point of the campass. A great railroad center like this would be naturally expected to present the best facilities for an education in civil engineering, or at least a general interest in the enlargement of such as are afforded. But the fact is, that not only have we no such special schools, but efforts made by the most energetic and liberal patrons of these great interests are neutralized by the general indifference with which they are received.

There are many reasons why this would be a favorable site for a law school. We have an immediate interest in laws bearing not only upon ordinary criminal and civil cases, but also upon the rights of navigation and patents, the last of itself a whole body of specialties. The law, too, is rather a favorite profession with our young men. Yet it stands on record that we are not only without a law school, but that we do not care very much to have one. There may be more or less quibbling as to the responsibility involved, but a fact it is, that Pittsburgh law students, if they wish legal training after the modern methods, must avail themselves of the public spirit of other cities; and no one will question that if Pittsburgh felt the need of a law school as much as, in cases like that of the Cincinnati bridge, she feels the need of the best legal talent, she would have it.

The sum of the whole matter is that, setting aside commercial colleges, in which the course is brief, the expenses light and the profits large, and which, therefore, ask no favors of public spirit strictly so called, Pittsburgh has not thus far shown herself very anxious for the upbuilding of professional schools within her limits.

FUTURE OF AMERICAN COTTON.

It cannot be denied that the Franco-Prussian war affects our great Southern staple very injuriously; but those who apprehend this agricultural interest will suffer more than temporary detriment are very much mistaken. It is not at all probable, at least during the remainder of the present century, that American cotton can either be driven from the world's markets by any competing product, or that the crop can be kept down to the present annual extent. On the contrary, there are abundant and conclusive reasons to believe that our planters, for decades to come, perhaps for centuries, will be able to find remunerative sale for a steadily augmenting quantity of the fleecy growth. Indeed, if we are to judge the future by the past, it will be impracticable for foreign cultivators of this indispensable fiber to compete successfully with our own, even though they should succeed in raising it at half the cost of our own. So far, every attempt to substitute our staple by that of other countries has proved a disheartening and signal failure. England, smarting under the consciousness of her dependence upon the United States, exerted her utmost efforts, and spent millions of money, through a long series of years, in stimulating the cultivation of cotton in such of her colonial dependencies as permitted the experiment, besides encouraging its growth, through diplomatic and other appliances, in Turkey, Italy, Egypt, Brazil and the West India Islands. In some cases, the staple was of higher grade than our own, being longer, softer, and silkier, partaking of the general characteristics which mark our Sea Island variety; but this commodity is unsuited to the fabrication of goods for wearing apparel, and is useful only in the manufacture of spool cotton, laces and similar articles. Where it was found possible to produce a crop in any considerable abundance, as in India, the staple was short, harsh and of poor color, adapted only for making the coarsest descriptions of goods, and difficult to handle in the processes of reproduction. With the expectation of surmounting this obstacle, seed in large quantities were imported from the United States, but this resource utterly failed; although the first crop was superior to the native variety, rapid deterioration followed, so that the third or fourth planting brought the quality down to the general dull level. As seed sufficient for the purpose of an annual growth direct from American germs could not be obtained, this plan which had promised in theory such opulent results had to be abandoned in practice.

But a still more serious, and, indeed, an appalling drawback, beset the whole enterprise of competing with the South in the production of cotton. This was wholesale starvation in the regions devoted to its cultivation. Nor are we left to conjecture or to suspicions data in estimating this frightful loss of life. In 1866, when India produced a larger crop than in any previous year, a famine of such vast proportions took place, that the English authorities instituted a searching investigation into its causes and extent. A committee of eminent men spent about a month on the spots in which the starvation raged with the greatest violence. No reason could be assigned for it but the scarcity of food occasioned by the extensive growth of cotton on lands previously devoted to the production of of breadstuffs. The general conclusion of the report is that the famine surpassed in severity anything of the kind known to have occurred in India within the present century. Mr. RAVENSHAW, Commissioner of the Province of Behar at that time, put the deaths at 600,000 souls within that area alone, or about one-fourth of its entire population. It is significant, in this connection, that there was a partial abandonment of the cultivation of cotton the following year in that district. What gives greater point and importance to the above facts is the concurrent evidence furnished by Egypt. In 1866, that country also produced its largest crop of the staple, and there, too, the abundant growth was succeeded by a wide-spread and frightfully destructive famine. Indeed, this agricultural pursuit demands such incessant attention from the planter, from the planting of the seed until the gathering of the product, that those engaged in it seem to have their hands too full to permit them to devote any considerable or adequate portion of their time to the cultivation of the cereals. For this reason the cotton-growing part of the South has never yet produced food enough for its own inhabitants, but every year has been obliged to draw upon the grain-growing regions farther north to supply the deficiency. Were it not for this contiguous source of supply, with every appliance of speedy and cheap transportation, similar scenes of suffering would become common, or else a very considerable proportion of the cotton belt would have to be devoted to the production of breadstuffs, cattle, hogs and sheep.

Had it been practicable to exclude our Southern staple from the markets of the world, this long sought result would have been accomplished years ago. During the interruption of the supply of cotton from the United States, occasioned by the late civil war, vigorous efforts were made by those interested in manufactures in foreign countries to develop the resources of other quarters of the globe where this fiber was produced. Printed instructions regarding the best mode of cultivation were widely disseminated; seeds of the most desirable varieties were distributed gratuitously; necessary implements for cleaning the product and preparing it for market were liberally provided; numerous bounties were offered and paid to stimulate enterprise to the utmost, and every known means to advance this agricultural interest was applied with unsparing assiduity. Nor did efforts cease with the work of the plantation. Mechanical ingenuity was brought to bear upon the improvement of existing machinery employed in manufacturing cotton goods. Invention followed after invention. Many alterations in or additions to looms and spinning jennies were made, increasing the adaptability of the machines to the new order of circumstances. Rough and short staples were utilized as they never had been before. To such an extent did this proceed that where previously it had required a mixture of five bales of American fiber to one of Surat, the conditions were reversed, and one bale of American was made to do the service until then devolving upon five. Meantime the increase of area devoted to the cultivation of cotton rapidly progressed with every passing twelvemonth. Turkey, Southern Spain, Italy, Greece, Egypt, various parts of India, Philippine Islands, Cape of Good Hope, West Coast of Africa, the West India Islands, and different countries of South America, were all made a basis of supply. At no former time had such crops of this commodity been produced outside of the United States. Foreign manufacturers were full of exultation. For once King Cotton appeared to have changed the seat of his dominion. Not a few of our own citizens were led to the conclusion that our Southern staple could never resume its place in the world's markets. Subsequent events, however, showed how premature and mistaken were all these calculations. One year after the collapse of the rebellion came the Orissa and Egyptian famines. Starvation put to flight the most comprehensive plans of our competitors. The South returned to its agricultural pursuit, and her planters found no difficulty in selling as much cotton as they could raise at prices which had never before obtained in times of peace. Indeed, the aggregate sum realized for each of the crops grown in 1868 and 1869 exceeded that for the crop of 1859-60—the largest ever produced in this country, amounting to 4,669,770 bales of 400 pounds each. Even at present prices for cotton the planter cannot be a very severe sufferer. Before the war an average of ten cents per pound was considered fair compensation. Under that rate, 100 pounds was worth $10 in gold: under the prevailing quotation of fourteen cents in currency, 100 pounds is worth $12 65 in gold. If national taxes are greater now than then, local taxes are less, for a very general decrease has taken place in the value of agricultural lands throughout the South, and the negroes are no longer properly to be accounted for as taxables in the hands of owners. But even admitting that the price of cotton has been depressed below a profitable rate the withdrawal of the storm of war in Europe must soon restore it to a remunerative standpoint.

The advantage which the United States possesses over all other countries in the cultivation of cotton is the monopoly we have in that peculiar soil and climate inseparable from the growth of the staple most in demand by the world. This staple is distinguished by length of the most useful description, by great strength of fiber, and by softness, whiteness and flexibility. The area suited to this variety is ample, and only one-sixty-seventh part has as yet been reduced to tillage. Watered mainly from clouds that float from the Gulf of Mexico, it is rarely touched by drought, and its seasons are secure.

When we consider the growing importance of cotton as an article of almost universal consumption in all civilized countries; the additional markets that are every year opened for it in its various forms of reproduction; the numerous new purposes to which it is being applied in the mechanical and esthetic arts; and the rapid augmentation of population in the United States, it is difficult to imagine why the South, with her superior advantages of climate, soil and location, should not continue to distance all competitors in the production of the fleecy staple. We may go further, and assert that there is no just reason why the South should not convert her raw material into finished products, and export them in that shape rather than in the form she does. Already she is awakening to the utilitarian importance of this idea. Factories as numerative as any in New England, in proportion to the capital invested, are beginning to dot her landscape. Surplus accumulations of property that once were expended in purchasing more land, more slaves, more mules, are now taking the direction of stock in manufacturing companies, many of which are formed for the purpose of fabricating shirtings, sheeting and other varieties of cotton goods. Requisite skill is all that is needed for the making of calicoes. With changed notions of the respectability of labor; with an internal acknowledgement of the superiority of the Northern system of industry over her own; with a keen appreciation of her backwardness in the higher arts of civilization, and with a high ambition to realize the advantages of material development, the South stands upon the threshold of a new epoch in her history. A few years more must mark vast changes in her appearance and prosperity, planting the cotton mill in close proximity to the cotton field, where natural affinity and common sagacity should have placed it long ago.

THE attention of many readers was, of course, arrested by the statement in the Presentment of the Grand Jury, contained in the COMMERCIAL of Friday, concerning the effects of ardent spirits. "Out of the whole number of cases before us," the jury say "fully seven-eighths have been directly traceable to the use of liquor." Strong allegations are easily made, and over-statement is well known to be a favorite rhetorical or logical artifice with the enthusiastic champions of "a cause." With the use of the device the advocates of temperance are very commonly charged, and the proper effect of their statements is certainly often weakened or destroyed by the suspicion at least of exaggeration. But no such suspicion can attach to the quiet presentment of the Grand Jury. After careful and prolonged investigation under oath, they declare that fully seven-eighths of all the cases of crime and disorder laid before them have been directly traceable to the use of liquor. People who have been most attentive to the allegations of persons interested in the so-called temperance movement, will probably be unable to recall any statement stronger than this made by the most violent of them. It is a fact resting on sufficient and satisfactory testimony. It is, besides, in entire accordance with results established in other places in the United States. We now refer to the subject, not for the purpose of improving it, as preachers used to say, or of making the fact the foundation for a homily on temperance, but for the purpose of directing attention to an explanation often suggested, but never considered as carefully as it deserves to be. Why are the effects of intemperance more terrible in this country than in almost any other? Why is intemperance, that is moderation in the use of intoxicating drinks, more difficult here than elsewhere, so that moderate or occasional indulgence so frequently leads on the American to excess? The facts will hardly be questioned, and is it not also true that the American when intoxicated is more liable than others to fall into crime? The cause will probably be found in the American climate. Intelligent foreigners, Germans and Irish, often discover soon after their arrival in the country, that the strong drink to which they have been used all their lives, produces effects upon them never felt before they crossed the sea, and revisiting their native land, they have felt themselves again able to indulge in the accustomed stimulus with the old impunity. The subject is well worthy of thorough investigation. To discoveries to be yet made in this direction it may be that the country will be indebted for deliverance from one of the most fearful sources of individual and social desolation and degradation. If it should be satisfactorily made out that, in connection with the American climate intoxicating drinks inevitably act as poisons, producing effects comparatively unknown on the other side of the Atlantic, some of the arguments now employed against legislation on the subject, would cease to carry any weight, and the people in their wisdom would probably combine for the removal of the evil.

THE question of State Treasurer seems to have got into a curious "fix" at Harrisburg. The prominent features appear to be, in case MACKEY receives the caucus nomination a bolt is likely, in view of which MACKEY's friends have arranged for a counter bolt and coalition with the Democrats under WALLACE, whereby MCGRATH, Ring Democrat, of Philadelphia, will be chosen. With the Democrats going solid, five bolting Republicans acting with them will decide the day. MACKEY promises to produce the five. It would not, perhaps, be anything strange, in view of last winter's proceedings, should five Republicans bolt MACKEY to elect some other Republican; but, to say the least, it is not a little curious that he should adopt bolting and coalition with WALLACE and the Democrats, to elect a Democrat, as part of his tactics. We don't particularly object to bolting providing it don't make for our enemies. When we see strict constructionists and severe disciplinarians, like Mr. MACKEY and his friends, getting up arrangements for electing, in contingency, a Democratic State Treasurer, we involuntarily exclaim: What next? That such a coalition has been agreed to between the high contracting parties is not disputed. Whether it will be carried out will depend entirely on circumstances. Of course we shall hear no more from that quarter in condemnation of bolts and coalitions of any kind, for this is about as bad a one as could well be devised. It is not strange therefore that deep disgust for the whole business should be manifested by Republican Senators and Members, or that it should be proposed to drop the whole batch of plotters for some new man on whom all can agree. We can well understand that there must be a good many Republicans in the Legislature who are not yet ready to get into bed with Mr. WALLACE, even if they should find Mr. MACKEY and his friends there, and whether the agreement entered into to elect MCGRATH, in case MACKEY cannot make it, will help the latter in the Republican caucus remains to be seen. We regard that gentleman as possessed of considerable shrewdness, but in this he seems to have blundered. It was a blunder—to use no stronger term—to think of coalition and bargain of any kind, much less with WALLACE, in favor of a Democrat for Treasurer. Whether it is carried out or not, makes but little difference; and having gone thus far, let not MACKEY or his supporters hereafter shake their gory locks at us!

A CORRESPONDENT, who speaks with a moderation that inspires confidence, undertakes to define Mr. Sumner's position. He says that an examination of the debate in the Senate shows that the criticism of Mr. Sumner's conduct by his Republican associates, as well as by the President, so far as he appears, at any time, to have spoken of it, was not because he was opposed to the resolutions, or to annexation, or to the views of the President in those respects. This was not deemed inconsistent with that entire and hearty support which he, as well as every other Senator, is bound, by the highest obligations of right, to him, and to every other Senator, to offer with the administration, and with his Republican associates, on this or any other topic. He says that Mr. Sumner indorsed the policy and the talked-of removal of Mr. Sumner from the Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee, because his speech was understood to be a studied attack upon the personal conduct and character of the President in connection with the subject. It is said that all that other Senators said was in reply to his personal imputations, and many are reminded that about the middle of Mr. Lincoln's first term he was charged with being afraid of the administration, and was accustomed to say he could count a hundred men who were beyond comparison fitter for the Presidential office than Mr. Lincoln. And he was only too glad to aid in Lincoln's reelection.

THE Newark, N. J., *Courier* denounces as a fraud and swindle the so-called National Bank of Philadelphia to New-York, of which so much has been made. It alleges that it has no charter, the New Jersey House defeating its application and the Senate indefinitely laying upon it, that of the leading spirits in the scheme, one expects to sell his roving charter for a land company to the railroad, and the other is dependent upon the stock subscriptions for his current remuneration; and that to commence operations it will require an injunction against them, involving years of litigation. It is further stated that the New Jersey Legislature, while refusing the National a charter, authorized the Delaware and Mercer Railway to build about the same route, a road which is nearly completed and will be in full running order by July 1st. The last point made is against the absurdity of the National Company's claim that it will reduce the time between New York and Philadelphia to *two hours*, over four steel-rail tracks. The *Courier* says of it, that the shortest route that can be selected, not already occupied, is from ninety to ninety-five miles in length, and would necessitate the passage of *four* rivers and through the center or on the outskirts of several large cities and towns, where a high rate of speed cannot be maintained.

THE battle between Homœopathists and Allopathists has long been waged in Michigan, the former claiming their right to have their views taught in the State University, which, on account of the fees they pay. The latter have the vantage ground, being the "ins," and are not disposed to yield their advocates anything, not even the two professorships that have been created. The conflict has been less active of late, but was renewed on Tuesday last when the Homœopathic petition to the Regents was renewed, coming this time from the association of Homœopathic medical students and alumni of the Medical School. They burden their petition with a reference to the early days of the difference, asserting that the election of the late lamented President, was delayed a week or two because his family physician believed in Hahnemann, and that his resignation was brought about on the same account. It is hard to see what such events of ten or twenty years ago have to do with the question at this day, especially as the department is managed by men who are determined not to cease their efforts until their rights, as they regard them, are attained.

IT is said that in the Austrian army they cure confirmed inebriates by taking them in a state of intoxication, putting them on food mixed with brandy, and quenching their thirst upon brandy and water for several days, until they become completely nauseated. *This* is old news, but we do not remember to have seen it applied to the case of ardent spirits in a constant state of intoxication for days or even weeks. Suppose he *can* take no more stimulant, would there not be a most dangerous reaction? If he was of a nervous temperament, might there not ensue such a complete prostration of the nervous system as to prove fatal? The Austrian method no doubt is good, but is it not wrongly reported on? Does it not prescribe some toning down by change to a weaker stimulant, when the stomach, from complete disgust, rebels against alcohol? Could some one answer this question?

FROM an essay read before the Antiquarian Society, by Rev. J. A. Murray, we glean the following interesting facts concerning the American editions of the English Bible: The first in English with American imprint was issued something over 80 years ago. Rev. John Eliot had put out the Bible in the Indian language in 1664 at Cambridge. A German edition had been issued by Christ. Saner, of Germantown, Pa., in 1743. The period of the first American edition was about 161 years after the first settlement of Jamestown, 1607, and about one year after the Declaration of Independence. During this long period our Bibles were imported from the mother country. These figures throw us in about 1741. The edition was duodecimo in form and brevier in type.

BECAUSE the Cherokee National Council have granted to the Atlantic and Pacific Railway company (formerly Southern Pacific), a right of way through the lands of the reservation, also full right to take from it all the timber necessary in the construction of the road through the same, the *Democrat* predicts that within the year it will settle the question in favor of St. Louis against Chicago, as to who shall control the Texas cattle trade. It also predicts as another result the destruction of Abilene as a live stock shipping station; for the high tax levied by the Cherokees upon the Texan drover who passed his cattle through their reservation to Baxter Springs, was the potent cause of sending the droves around the reserve to Abilene, whence they were mostly shipped to Chicago.

A VERY favorable, indeed too favorable many will think, statement has been made in regard to the number and amount of failures in the country last year. They are said to number but 1,090, with a loss of $70,000,000, while 1869 had 2,000, involving $75,000,000 loss, and 1868 had 2,600, costing $63,000,000. The last few weeks have seen more disasters than this statement would indicate, but a good part of them can be credited to the annual settlement at the year's end, and are not enough, probably, to greatly change the statement, which may be taken as substantial evidence that business generally is getting down to a solid basis, promising certain, if not brilliant, success. It tells us that prudence is taking the place of recklessness in business management, and gives reason to hope good things for 1871.

THE *Bulletin* takes to task the other Philadelphia papers, except the *Telegraph*—which did it its duty in the premises—for neglecting to praise Mr. Rothermel's picture of Gettysburg, except to give the speeches of General Meade and others at its unveiling, and to growl about its place of exhibition. Since Philadelphia has so ungenerous about a great painting by one of its own townsmen, and of which an "independent critic" has said that no other man in the country could do the work, why, let the picture be sent to Pittsburgh, where it will be appreciated, warmly welcomed and well cared for.

MR. BOYNTON writes to the Cincinnati *Gazette* that at 50 subscription there is no question of the President's honesty of purpose in regard to the San Domingo scheme. The most active opponents of annexation do not believe that General Grant has any other motive than what he believes the best interests of the country in the matter, but they do think he has been deceived by interested, or ill-judging advisers. They maintain that any charges of corruption cannot touch the President. Those that go to deceive him, and whom it is true friendship to him to expose. It is also stated that when the late Secretary Rawlings first talked to Grant of acquiring San Domingo, he was entirely opposed to it.

A RUMOR is current in California that the Pacific Railroads will introduce emigrant rates of $35 across the continent next summer. This is too good to be true. Even at the prospect of it, the Pacific Coast may rejoice, for it will open the doors to just that flood of emigration it needs.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The expenditures of the several departments of the city government of Springfield, Mass., were less than the appropriations and receipts, and the Mayor thinks it is "especially remarkable." We have experienced nothing like it here, and can't say.

Some 4,000 tons of Australian preserved meat is now *en route* to England, and so largely has the business increased that a large party of Unsmiths and their families have sailed from Liverpool for Rockampton, having been engaged to pack up the meat. Tinned meat at present seems in the most favor in England. There are dining halls in London at which a dinner is now supplied at from twopence upward, preserved meat being the staple food offered. We see, however, that about 28,000 pounds of Australian preserved meat that had just arrived by the Peninsula and Oriental steamers for the Indian troops' service has been condemned at Bombay.

A Flint, Mich., man sold his wife, after eight years of companionship, for ten dollars, to a young man, who took her home, with her children.

There is a story afoot that during the late experiments with torpedoes in the Elbe, some of them got adrift and are likely to blow up any luckless merchant craft that floats into them.

The "middles" had a grand ball at the Naval Academy the other night, and among the mottoes of the decorations was, "Talk low, if you talk love." A suggestion not needed in that assembly.

There are but 13,000 Quakers in the United Kingdom, yet their contributions for relief of victims of the war already amount to over £16,827.

Many of both the June and September appointees to the Naval Academy failed to pass the examinations, and there are many vacancies, but the law of 1850 forbids any further nomination until after March 5th. Many members who have not been re-elected are anxious to make appointments before the close of the session, but the law shuts them off, and the vacancies must be filled by their successors, who take their seats in the next Congress.

The European steamers must be losing money at present, so far as the passenger business is concerned. The Parthia and Samaria, for Liverpool Thursday, had only twenty-five in the cabin, all told. The arrivals are equally low.

At the Americus Club ball each member wore the new pattern club button, many of them having solid gold. The coat has six large and six small buttons, and the vest three small buttons. Each is so manufactured as to display a tiger's head (a portion of the insignia of the club) with garnet eyes, and the set, in gold, costs $225.

In a single day in every bazaar in India, "Warwith Russia" was the staple talk. The fact illustrates the insidious power of gossip.

The directors of the Princeton Theological Seminary have decided that $200,000 are needed to place upon an adequate foundation the funds for the support of professors, library, contingent expenses, scholarships, and of indigent students, lectureships, and re-sitiation and lectures.

Not less than 984 architects and engineers are serving in the German armies. 114 are lieutenants, twenty-eight ensigns, and 180 sergeants. It is no wonder King William is well furnished with intelligent soldiers, if this is a specimen of the brains and skill under his command.

Mr. Tracy, the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, reports that the supply of water at present in the reservoirs is ample to meet all the demands of the public. Notwithstanding the scarcity of water in the springs, the aqueducts are quite full, and there is no fear that any deficiency will be experienced. So New York is easy on that score.

Illinois has paid all its State debt but $4,892,937, and there is $3,982,104 available toward liquidating that.

A Methodist church in Norwich, Conn., has two of its seats let on this wager: The lessee pays $10 and agrees to occupy one of the seats during one service every Sunday for a year. If he does so he is to receive $10 back, but if he neglects the contract one jot or tittle he is to pay the church $50.

The Executive Council or the State of Maine have instructed an eminent Boston Lawyer to commence a suit against the Boston *Journal* for alleged libelous publications, in relation to the expenditures of the Governor and Council on a recent visit to public institutions at South Baston and Hartford.

While the debts of Republican States are steadily decreasing, Governor Saulsbury reports that little Delaware's debt is $1,638,000, an increase of $48,000 in two years.

Every Saturday talks about Eureka, California. Hadn't it better consult a geography of those parts and see if it don't mean "Yreka?"

If a camel can't go through the eye of a needle, a lizard can. So testifies a Michigan woman who found a live lizard, three inches in length, in the heart of a potato. No hole was to be seen on the smooth potato skin and when pared there could be seen a hole about the size of a knitting needle.

The "Heathen Chinee" shipped a number of bales of raw silk from Hong Kong to England, via San Francisco. The customs officers at the latter port, in making the examination, found that a fraud had been perpetrated, one of the bales containing only old rags, rope, and oakum, in place of the silk. The fraud had evidently taken place when the silk was packed, as the bale was exactly alike in external appearance, of the same consistency, and weighed to an ounce with the balance of the invoice.

PERSONAL.

The Trustees of Plymouth Church have again voted to raise Beecher's salary to $20,000. Will he refuse it, as he did last year?

Of the one hundred and eight divines who have served as moderators of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, four only have had the title of D. D. One of them was Albert Barnes.

The late Emperor found one day upon his table Victor Hugo's book, "Napoleon the Little." The attendants expected to see an outburst of vexation. His Majesty, however, took up the work, calmly read the title and the author's name, and laid it back upon the table, with the almost sublime remark, "Napoleon the Little, by Hugo the Great." An epitome of the poet's character.

On Thursday night the police picked up in the streets of New York an insensible man, who died shortly after being taken to the hospital. He gave his name as Buckingham Smith, and it has been ascertained that, although a native of Florida, he held the law in the office of the late Senator Fessenden's father, in Maine, and was chosen Senator in the Florida Legislature, and afterward a judge in the Revenue Court. In 1855 he became Secretary of Legation to the Spanish Embassy, and on his return from the Continent was sent as Charge d'Affaire to Mexico.

When the week ends Fechter and Miss Leclercq will leave the Boston and Mr. Wallack and Mrs. Chanfrau will return to the theater, which Mr. Chaney will manage in person. The opening piece under the new arrangement will be the "Merchant of Venice," with Mr. Wallack as *Shylock* and Mrs. Scott-Siddons as *Portia*.

On December 12, Madam Celeste, so well known on the English and American stage, made her farewell appearance at the Adelphi Theatre, London, after having been a player for over forty years.

Age and physical infirmity are the reasons for the withdrawal from active service of General d'Aurelle de Paladines. He is sixty-seven, but has seen exhaustive service.

Another case has occurred of a dancer being horribly, maybe fatally, burned on account of the dames catching the encircling gas jet, low so much on the stage, and thence communicating to her gauzy garments. This victim is Mrs. Byron, *première danseuse* of the National Theatre, Albany, and the accident happened last Monday night.

In contrast to Secretary Seward's despondent remarks in 1864, Governor Andrew said: "Some time in 1862—the very darkest period of the war—a gentleman from Massachusetts said to me: 'One thing, I suppose, is settled: this nation will never consent, under any circumstances, to give a foot from under the flag of the Union a single paralytic negro in Alabama, or a single shovelful of sand from the extreme point of Southern Florida.' That was Judge HOAR."

The *Fremden Blatt*, one of the best critical authorities in Vienna, says of an American singer, in a recent performance of "Fra Diavolo," there: "Fraulein Minnie Hauck as *Zerlina* was loveliness itself; both as an actress and singer. None of her rôles so exactly suits her style as this. She surpasses herself in it; she is inspired. With a charming appearance and graceful action she combines a light and easy style of singing which is peculiarly adapted to this opera. The warmest commendations could do her only justice."

"A Terrible Temptation" is the title of Charles Reade's current novel. It is better, we hope, than all of Fisk's "Twelve."

It is now stated that the cause of Theodore Tilton's quitting the Brooklyn *Union* so suddenly was a personal quarrel with Henry C. Bowen, outside of journalism. Tilton will probably form a connection with the *Tribune*.

Dr. Mighill, a Boston physician, was inoculated with poison while treating a patient, a week ago, and it went to his brain, making him a raving maniac. Just before he was attended a lecture, which he heard, and, with a brain already beginning to be affected, went home, and repeated the lecture to his wife, almost word for word.

The reappearance of Madame Anna Bishop before the public is made the occasion of the following reference to her in a New York letter: "What a wonder she is! Simon de Cordes is now three; she owns to sixty-four years, is still handsome, and sings charmingly. She must have left Sir Henry Bishop for the fascinating Bochsa somewhere about the date of Waterloo, and some of us remember her singing in Washington twenty-five years ago, then no longer young, and Bochsa an immense fat man, past the age of fascination."

The San Francisco *Alta* reports that Bret Harte has declined an offer from publishers of Eastern magazines to write twelve articles for $5,000, and that he will remain in the editorial chair of the *Overland Monthly*.

A MACKINAC letter, speaking of the propeller City of Boston, which left there December 18, for Chicago, says "it is typically the last chance to send mail by steamer," and then gives this picture of winter now, in a place that railroads now building will bring within forty hours of Pittsburgh. "In a business point of view, and unless one has visible means of support, to be as it were, hedged on a desert island—a ragged mass of limestone rocks, scarcely nine miles in circumference, from the beginning of December until the first of May, the situation is really painful to contemplate, and the people on the main land, both sides of the straits, are no better off. Their mail matter, as well as ours, has to be conveyed in the winter time a great distance over a vast wilderness, unreclaimed from nature, through swamps and forests, with habitations few and far between. This service is done by stout, hardy men, who walk on snow shoes and pack the mails and their provisions on their backs, or have them drawn on snow sledges by dogs, as the state of the weather permits.

AS OHIO has a gubernatorial election on hand this year, talk about candidates has began. The most frequently named thus far is General Garfield, who will scarcely leave his prominent position in Congress to live two years in Columbus on a nominal salary, in a place deprived of all real power, even that of vetoing wrong legislation. Judge Lawrence, of Bellefontaine, who retires from Congress with the present term, is also mentioned, as is General Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont, who has also been a member of Congress.

NOW THE story is that Mr. Bancroft knew that he was to be recalled and the mission to Berlin was offered to Mr. Grinnell, of New York, and another gentleman, and that the negotiations were interrupted by the war, to which he owes his retention. It is not certain that this is true, and it does not matter much if it is not. Minister Bancroft is too full of honors to need any instre that may come from the position, and his removal can scarcely cast any discredit upon him.

THE Star Glass Works, of New Albany, Indiana, are the first in the United States to make plate-glass for windows, but just as that department was getting to work, it was destroyed by fire (October 1). The building of the works, with fire-proof structures, immediately began, and the manufacture of fire-plate glass will be resumed February 15.

PITTSBURGH ART GALLERY.

It is really a great pleasure to drop into the Pittsburgh Art Gallery for a half hour or so. Of course one might there spend a day, or several of them, profitably, but dropping in now and then, studying this picture and that beauty, and in both cases the enjoyment is the best. Almost daily there are some new pictures added, but even if the case were not, the constant study of one or two—such as the "Christian Martyrs," Dierstadt's "Columbia River," &c., would only reveal new beauties,

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FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, January 7, 1871.

Discount houses and regular banks at the close of the week are in better supply of loanable means, and the market is gradually assuming an easier condition. There is some inquiry for local dividend stocks. Bank shares are in demand, but the bids are some what below the best prices obtained in December. Citizens and Exchange National are offered at 70; Columbia oil stock is offered at 18, against 14 bid; the stock is firm. Allegheny Valley 7.30 bonds are quiet since the coupon is off. No transactions in them that have come under our notice during the week.

—Government bonds in New York were a shade higher to-day, and the market is strengthening in response to the increasing supply of money.

—Railway shares in Wall street to-day became more buoyant, and a handsome advance was made over Friday's closing prices.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the week:

January 7, 1871.	10:30 A. M.	11 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
C. & N.	91	91¼	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Do. Scrip	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Erie	23½	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Reading	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Harlem	130½	131¼	1				
Illinois Central	97½	98	98	98	98	98	98
Lake Shore	92	92	91½	92	91½	92	92
Illinois Cent.							
Chesa. & Pitts.	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Do. pref.	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Do. pref.	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
Rock Island	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Do. pref.	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Pitts. & Ft. Wayne	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Ohio & Miss.	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Chic. & Alton	114		114				
Do. pref.	114		114				
R. I. & Erie	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
N. J. Central	96		96				
Cleve. & Pitts.	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
W. U. Tel.	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½
Quicksilver	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
Pacific Mail	80	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
Adams Ex.	64		64				
Wells F. Ex.	43		43				
American Ex.	43		43				
U. S. Ex.	43		43				
Gold	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Yes.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	90½	91½	¾	
Erie	23¾	23¾		¾
Reading	90¾	90¾		
Harlem	130½	131¼	1	
Illinois Central	97½	98	½	
Lake Shore	91½	92		½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104½	104½		
Chicago & Northwestern	85½	85½	½	
Do. preferred	81½	82½	1	
Rock Island	104½	104½		
St. Paul	49¾	50	¼	
Do. preferred	73¾	73¾	¼	
Toledo & Wabash	42	42		
Do. preferred				
Fort Wayne	97½	97½	½	
Ohio & Mississippi	30½	30½	½	
Pacific Mail	79½	80½	1	
Adams Express	63½	64	½	
Gold	110½	110½	½	

The directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of tax, payable at the Union Trust Company on the 1st proximo. The transfer books will close on the 14th inst., and re-open on the 6th of February.

Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62¾
Philadelphia and Erie	26½
Northern Central	50
Lehigh Valley	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	47
Camden and Amboy Railroad	138
Philadelphia and Baltimore Central	16¾
Reading	49¾

—The Philadelphia *Press* of to-day says: As the period for a "grind" in money approaches, dealers are more confident and stock operators more willing to purchase shares and securities, many of which now on the market are extremely low. If the prospective worth of a number of our best railroad stocks is to be considered in the market value of their shares, it is somewhat surprising that they range at so low a figure. Among these we cite Catawissa, common and preferred, Philadelphia and Erie, Reading, Northern Central, Pennsylvania, Little Schuylkill, and Oil Creek Railroads, and Lehigh Navigation. Some of these are dividend-payers, and their earnings increase more than they should. For instance, Reading pays the same dividend as Pennsylvania Central, Lehigh Valley, and Camden and Amboy, but there is from 8c to 9c, while Reading is somewhat dropping at 49 to 50. The only reason for this is that Pennsylvania is mainly in the hands of investors, while Reading has always been a speculative, as well as an investment security. The latter factor of Reading, however, is changing. Investments are constantly made in the stock of this road, and recently considerable sums were taken out of Pennsylvania and put into it, and it is estimated that during the last four months about forty thousand shares have been taken by permanent investment holders. This reduces the amount of the floating stock, and enables the brokers to carry it more easily. Besides this, a party desiring an investment can get five shares of Reading where he would only be able to buy four of the Pennsylvania, which makes an important difference in the income to be derived from the purchase, as they both pay the same dividend. All the companies above named are in a prosperous condition, and those not paying dividends are using their earnings to increase their motive power and extend their roads. An investigation into their affairs will certainly satisfy any one of their promising condition.

—Jesse W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange. Orders for buying or selling on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on call, or will buy improved promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 7, 1871.

SUGARS.—The market continues to move along steadily, proceeding nothing very new or startling. Although we have no large transactions to report, we can report a fair volume of business in the aggregate. Taken as a whole, the situation looks favorable for an active trade just as soon as the final settlements shall have been made. Produce.—The receipts are fully up with the demand; prices, however, have undergone no quotable change. Bacon and Provisions.—Market steady, with a good local demand. The stock on hand is not a large one, neither is the demand very pressing. Most of the smoke houses have a large stock that will soon be ready for the market. Prices remain as last quoted. Flour.—The firmness we have noticed in our last has been maintained. The mills and the leading houses have a good stock on hand and appear well satisfied with the condition of the market. The advance in wheat has been maintained. Grocerymen and leading houses are doing a good business. The new tariff works well; activity was the order of the day among dealers. Country merchants are coming in freely. They have made the important discovery that Pittsburgh is decidedly one of the cheapest and best grocery markets in the country. And why not? We have a real live set of merchants in the business, who are not afraid to sell, who will sell on a margin of five per cent., and if you want to know the houses consult the advertising columns of the COMMERCIAL.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—The receipts continue fair, the supply on the market being sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We are reporting sales of pearls at 6¾@7c; seconds, 6c; common 4@5 cent. 3½c.; potash 5@5½c.; garlic 5@5½c.

APPLE BUTTER.—The supply keeps pace with the demand. Prices have undergone no change. Prices range from 40 to 50c ₱ gallon.

APPLES.—The firmness we have previously quoted continues, with a fair local demand. The receipts were 126 bbls. We can report sales at the following: $5 @6@6 50 ₱ bbl; $2 50@3 ₱ box.

BAR IRON.—Sales in a regular way at 3½@c ₱ lb.

BROOM CORN.—Supply liberal, sales at 5@6c ₱ lb.

BEANS.—Small navy $2 @ 2 10 ₱ bushel; mediums, $2 ₱ bushel.

BAGGING.—Market firm; sales at 16@16½c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Supply fair; sales at $6 50@7 ₱ bbl; $3 25@3 50 ₱ cwt.

BAKING POWDER.—Sales 1-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ doz.; ½-lb cans $1 25; 1-3 cans, $1 ₱ doz.

BUTTER.—The demand is steady and sales were regular at prices that have ruled for some days past. The receipts were 300 packages. We note sales of good to medium roll 22@25c; choice to fancy 30@35c ₱ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We can report sales of shoulders, plain, 11½c; sugar cured do, 12½c; sugar cured sides, ribbed, 13½c; clear sides 14½c; sugar cured hams, 17½@18c; breakfast bacon 16@c; plain hams 15c. Mess pork $23. Dried beef, 15 cts. Packing hogs, of plain kettle rendered 12c in tierce; 13c in barrels. CRANBERRIES.—Sales of Cape Cod at $12 ₱ barrel; berries at $10 ₱ bu; other descriptions sold at $9@10 ₱ 50 gallon.

CHEESE.—The market was firm with a good local demand, with sales at the following figures: New York Goshen 16@16½c; Ohio 14c; Factory 15@15½c; Western factory 13@14c; Sweitzer 18@19c ₱ lb.

COAL.—Sales of Eastern anthracit at $9@9 50 ₱ ton for the car load; $10 ₱ ton for coke.

COAL MAIL.—Market well supplied; sales at 90 @95c ₱ bushel.

CANDLES.—Supply fair; mould at 13@c; star, full weight, 16c; short weight, 15c; stearine 18@19c ₱ lb.

CANDIES.—Sales at the following rates: Oakley's 10@c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

CIDER.—Market well supplied; we can report regular sales at 5@6c ₱ gallon.

BROOM.—New crop being 2 @ 2 25 ₱ doz.

LARD.—Sales of Cleveland, white at 9½ 10, and Eastern 9½ @ 10c.

HIDES.—Sales of choice Carolina, 8½c; prime, 8c; good, 7½c; per lb.

SCRAP.—The market is well supplied; we can report sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₱ lb.

SALT.—The market is well supplied and sales are regularly made by the car load at $1 @ 1 05 ₱ bbl—small advance for store rates.

SPICES.—The demand for small lots of ciovergood has improved; we can report sales of $4 25@4 50 ₱ bushel. Timothy seed is held at $3 @ 3 50 ₱ bushel. Flaxseed $2 15@2 25 ₱ bushel.

SODA.—Sales in kegs 6c; in boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3½c ₱ lb.

SYRUPS.—Regular sales at 40 @ 50 ₱ half gross.

TURNIPS.—Regular sales at 40@50c ₱ bushel.

TALLOW.—City rendered at wholesale prices per pound.

WOODENWARE.—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $1 40; 3 hoop, $1 60; No. 2, 2 hoop, $1 50; No. 1, 2 hoop, $1 80; 3 hoop, $2 00; No. 2, 3 hoop, $2 50; No. 1, 3 hoop, $3 00. Tubs, 8 hoop, $6 50; No. 2, 3 hoop, $6 50; No. 1, 3 hoop, $7 50. Washboards $3 00.

WHISKY.—No note sales of Kentucky Willows at $1 20@1 25; Monongahela $1 20@1 25; white $1 20@1 25; Rye, $1 20@1 25; Bourbon, $1 20@1 25; State rye $1 20@1 25; Bourbon, $1 20@1 25; State rye $1 20@1 25; Bourbon, $1 20@1 25; State rye

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

O'Donovan Rossa and Other Fenians Released—The Honduras Inter-Oceanic Railroad—The New Spanish Cabinet, &c., &c.

The Spanish Cabinet.

MADRID, January 6.—It is announced that Senor Sagosta takes the portfolio of Finance and Interior in the Spanish Cabinet, as Marshal Serrano assumes the position of Minister of War and President of Council.

Fenians Released.

LONDON, January 6.—O'Donovan Rossa and other Fenians were released at Chatham to-day. They proceeded to Liverpool to leave the country.

Honduras Inter-Oceanic Railroad.

Meetings for the Honduras Inter-Oceanic Railroad are now being held at British points.

Noel Gives Himself Up.

Noel, an Englishman accused of complicity in the massacre by the Mexican brigands has given himself up to the custody of the authorities.

Greek Bandits Whipped by the Turks.

LONDON, January 7.—Dispatches from Athens report that a band of Greek brigands numbering eighty, had a fight on that side with Turkish troops near the frontier, and were defeated with a loss of twenty men. They are now commander of the to see another Greek Arrested. All late accounts, were vigorously pursuing the bandits.

England to Pay the Expenses of the Fenian Convicts.

LONDON, January 8.—The British Government, it is said, pays the expenses of the released Fenian convicts to the United States.

Arming of the Militia.

LONDON, January 8.—Lord Derby, in a speech at Preston, urged the Government to provide the volunteers with field artillery, and to divide the country into districts, each of which is to furnish its quota of militia.

More About Them.

The Fenian convicts, who have been released from prison, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday in the Cunard steamship Cuba. When the steamer reached Queenstown a committee visited the prisoners and gave them an outfit of twenty pounds each. The party seemed to be satisfied with their treatment by the Government. The people of Queenstown gave them a serenade before the Cuba sailed. Their pardons will be complete, so long as they remain within the British dominions. They are subject to the full penalties of the law under which they were sentenced. Hajpine still refuses to accept conditional pardon.

Fenians Released.

LONDON, January 8.—The released fenians, Rossa, O'Connell, Devoy, McCluire and Mallory, left for New York per the Cuba. They were taken on board steamer, who refused to allow them to have communication with anybody.

The Marine News.

LONDON, January 6.—The steamer Italy of the National Line, received damage to her stern in entering Liverpool docks.

SOUTHAMPTON, January 6.—The steamship Russia from New York, for Liverpool, touched here.

MOVILLE, January 7.—The Anchor Line steamship Iowa, from New York for Glasgow, touched at this port to-day.

The Markets.

FRANKFORT, Evening, January 6.—Bonds closed at 96½.

LIVERPOOL, January 7, 11 A. M.—Cotton dull with a downward tendency; uplands 7¾d.; Orleans 7¾d.@8d.

ANTWERP, January 7.—Petroleum—50 francs for standard white.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 7, 1871.

STRIKE ORDERED.

A private dispatch from the Schuylkill and Lackawanna mining regions states that a Grand Council of the Workingmen's Association has decided to order a general strike. All the miners and laborers are to stop work on Tuesday next, January 10, in order to limit the supply of coal. The Delaware and Hudson and Delaware and Lackawanna companies have offered their miners $2 a day, and common laborers $1 per day, but these rates have been refused.

COMMITTED FOR PERJURY.

Eugene Courtney, who has hitherto held a respectable position among the merchants of this city, was committed to-day in the Jefferson Market Police Court, in default of $10,000 bail, on a charge of perjury. In September, 1869, Courtney signed bonds in the Supreme Court making himself responsible for $8,000 which Myles A. Stanford owed Moses Goodkind & Co. He then swore that the debts and liabilities did not exceed $600, when their actual amountfool to over $8,000. Moses Goodkind is complainant.

IMPORTANT PAPERS UNEARTHED.

General McDowell has found among the records of the Department of the East, and forwarded to Washington, the missing papers alluded to by Secretary Belknap in his report to the Senate of the proceedings against Senator Sprague and other prominent citizens of Providence, Rhode Island, for alleged illegal traffic with the rebels and aiding operations in Texas during the late war. Further important developments are expected from the examination of these documents and the evidence they contain.

THIRTY DAYS FROM HONG KONG TO NEW YORK.

Twenty cars loaded with tea arrived in this city yesterday, seven days from San Francisco and twenty-three from Hong Kong.

THE TRIAL OF REV. DR. LANAHAN,

Formerly assistant agent of the Methodist Book Concern in this city, for alleged frauds and irregularities in management, will begin before the Ecclesiastical Tribunal on Thursday.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE CORNER.

The steamer Leo arrived on Friday morning from Savannah with fifty-five bales of cotton from Vicksburg direct, the connecting link between Montgomery and Selma being completed, giving a through line of railroad from the Mississippi to the ocean. The cotton was shipped on board the steamship Queen, which sailed for Liverpool on Saturday, and will probably be landed in Liverpool inside of twenty days from the Mississippi river.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

Edward S. Stokes, Secretary of the Brooklyn Rolling Company, was arrested to-day for collecting money due the Company and appropriating it to his own use. Stokes procured from the Devoe Manufacturing Company a check for the amount of $20,000, and forged the company's signature. He then had the check certified by the Bank of the Republic, and received payment. On the fourth instant he withdrew $20,000, and on Saturday the remainder. When the checks were presented for payment the forgery was discovered, and a warrant was issued for Stokes's arrest.

Gleanings from the French Press.

SKETCH OF AN AMAZONIAN FRANC-TIREUR.

A Military Machine—The Secret of French Disasters.

A FEMININE CAPTAIN.

The French press have spoken a good deal lately of a young woman who commands the Francs-tireurs of Lamarche in the Vosges. Her peculiarities are somewhat marked. Mme. Antoinette Lix, captain of the Company of Francs-tireurs, is a sergeant in the *service regulé*.

Antoinette Lix, deprived of her mother, was raised as a vertitable boy, and, as such, ran in the fields and assisted in the breaking of horses with a remote intrepidity, and thus acquired an uncommon vigor and agility. However, some persons who became intere ted in her, and who feared the result of a youth spent in the stables and the cabarets, induced her guardian to place her in the school of the Sisters of Ribeauville. She there made some commendable progress in her studies, but she herself could not resign herself to strictly feminine employments, such as sewing and embroidery, to which she always remained a fatal stranger.

At one time, she had a notion of becoming a nun, and passed some months in a convent, but she soon became convinced, despite her genuine piety, that she was incapable of enduring the calm and monotonous life of the cloister. She then went to visit her sister in Poland, where she engaged as governess in a noble family of the country. The terrible Polish insurrection soon after broke out. The head of the family with which she resided was one of the first to take the field, but, after a few battles, lost his courage, and he was arrested and banished to Siberia. Before his departure, during his last moments as a man and provided with a French passport given in the name of her brother, penetrated the prison of the Polish chief, implored his pardon for her flight, and promised to avenge his defeat. Never was a promise more sacredly kept. The Cossacks had her children sent to Germany, while the governess, continuing to wear the masculine dress, entered as lieutenant a company of insurgents, and commenced a desultory but effective war against the Russians, or acting as courier between the insurgent bands.

Tall, and clever, she carried herself admirably in the uniform of a Polish hussar. She was known as Casimir Le Sombre; and the Polish soldiers, ignorant of her sex, and admiring her bravery and intelligence, were ready to die for her. One day, in one of those murderous encounters so frequent in the history of the